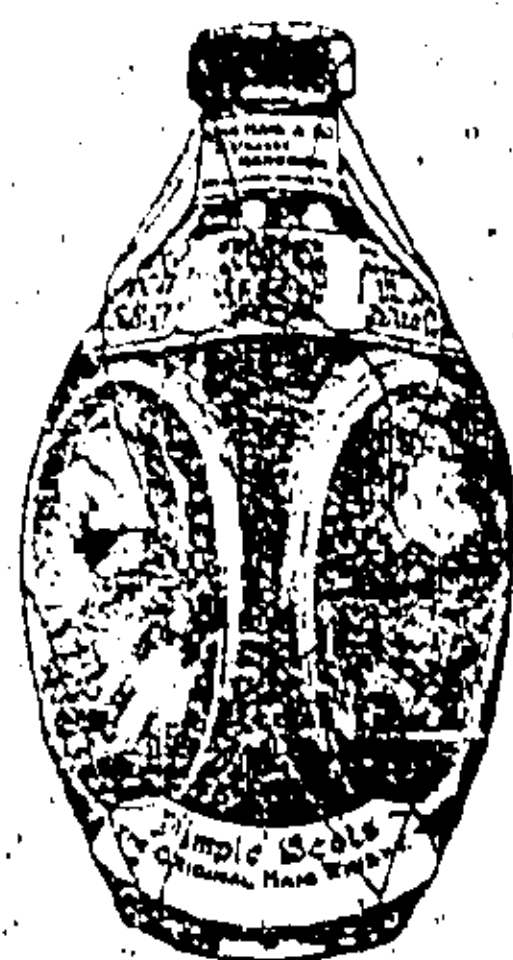


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AMATEUR GOLF.

MR. HOLDERNESS WINS.
TWICE IN THREE YEARS.

[BY GEORGE W. GREENWOOD IN "THE
DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

St. Andrews, June 1st.
The better golfer won. These were the chivalrous words uttered by the gallant Mr. Storey, the Cambridge captain, when defeated on the 34th green—3 and 2—on the Old St. Andrews links, yesterday, by Mr. Ernest Holderness, in the final of the British Amateur Championship. It is a perfectly true description. Science hitting of the ball, a marvellous power of concentration, and a fixity of purpose, all combined to overcome youth allied to an adventurous spirit. No other issue seemed possible, although, it must be confessed, a good many people received the surprise of their lives, including Mr. Holderness himself, when Mr. Storey, as it were, in the twinkling of an eye, pocketed a four holes lead. There were visions of a second Wethered drama. But Mr. Holderness, whose face was drawn and even paler than usual, never lost grip of his man, although considerably shaken by those unexpected blows straight between the eyes. He pursued the elusive Mr. Storey with the tenacity of a sleuthhound, and when, at last, he caught him, Mr. Holderness never once relaxed his hold.

By winning the championship twice in three years Mr. Holderness has done what no other man has accomplished since the days of Mr. John Ball and Mr. Harold Hilton. Mr. Holderness has established himself as one of the great amateur golfers of modern times. He is an impressive figure on the links, but in a totally different way from Mr. Wethered and Mr. Tolley. Mr. Holderness never smiles, never utters a word, and is oblivious to everything but the business in hand. When he has struck the ball he goes after it with quick, nervous strides, and chin stuck out like the detective of fiction following a trail. The strain on the nervous system would appear to be so tremendous as to cause collapse sooner or later. But Mr. Holderness cannot play golf in any other way. Mr. Wethered and Mr. Tolley seem a little more human. When they strike the ball they do not dash after it like a greyhound in pursuit of a hare, but stroll quietly and majestically on, leaving the ball to look after itself.

HERO OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP.
Mr. Storey is undoubtedly the hero of the championship. He slew all sorts of tigers on his way to the final, among others Mr. John Cowen, the West Coast expert, and Mr. Wethered, both in one day. If one could have probed the hearts of the 10,000 men, women, and children who came from far and near to see two Englishmen fighting out their battles on Scottish soil, the name Storey would have been found there in large letters. "Hero" was a plucky, courageous little fellow, unknown in these far-away parts, who had fought his way through a veritable army of golfing giants, and was now engaged in a stern hand-to-hand combat with the last of the tribe. These excited souls felt that it was an unequal battle, that the dice were loaded in favour of the master golfer with a vast experience behind him. So their prayers went out for the underdog. Even if he did not win, Mr. Storey covered himself with glory. To reach at the first attempt the final of a championship open to the world, and to take a golfer of the calibre of Mr. Holderness to the 34th green is a wonderful achievement for so young a player. It did not surprise me so much as it did other people. I have watched with interest his career since he first played for Cambridge. When I strongly advocated, his claims to inclusion in the English side, and also in the British International Walker Cup team I was sneered at for my pains. Mr. Storey is now a member of both teams, an honour which he properly deserves.

His style may not please the ultra-critical. Even if the swing is dangerously long and inclined to be rather flamboyant, what does it matter so long as he times the shot correctly and does not lose control of the club? In any event, results speak for themselves. The one thing that contributed more than another to the defeat of Mr. Storey was his inability to play the iron shots up to the green with the same degree of accuracy and precision as Mr. Holderness. The iron champion invariably banged his iron shots up to the pin, while Mr. Storey banged his up to the green, a distinction with a vast difference. But the balance was restored by Mr. Storey's wonderful putting. However, I had an uneasy suspicion that it could not last for ever, and that when it broke down he would break down with it. This is precisely what happened. Mr. Storey was a beaten man from the very moment the putts failed to go down.

A VAST EXCITED MOB.
I do not propose to go into any lengthy description of the match, which in the afternoon was followed by a vast mob, who dashed helter-skelter from one point to another like a horde of savages. Before the shots could be played, a "lane" had to be cut through the seething mass of humanity, and the wonder is that no one was killed by the flying balls. Mr. Storey's drive at one hole struck a man plump in the jaw, another shot hit a lady, while at the sixteenth hole, where the match ended, Mr. Holderness's approach shot was luckily saved from finishing close to the railway fence on the right by colliding with a spectator en route. Instead, the ball came nicely to rest on the edge of the green. In what way this affected the fortunes of the game none can say, but the point is that Mr. Holderness won the hole—and the match at the same time.

As I have already indicated, Mr. Storey obtained a flying start. He holed a prodigious putt on the first green for a 2, was three up at the fourth, and four up at the eleventh. Mr. Holderness had been galloped off his feet, but once he got into his proper stride he gradually brought the younger man to a sense of the fitness of things. Mr. Storey made a few tactical blunders. He drove into the hidden bunkers in the middle of the (Continued on next column.)

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

Evelyn Wrench writes in the Saturday Review.

Since the doctrine of self-determination has been so widely accepted throughout the world, there is not so much reference to the White Man's Burden, but the burden is there just as much as when Kipling wrote his lines: "Take up the white man's burden, send forth the best ye breed." Certainly this country has no reason to be ashamed of the men she sends across the seven seas to do her Empire-building for her.

How little, for the most part, we stay-at-homes appreciate the great tasks which are being carried on by the rank and file of our Colonial Service under tropic skies! Merely because our idea of our Imperial responsibilities has widened, and we now realize that our task is that of trusteeship for backward peoples, to help them till such a time as they are able to govern themselves, we should not lessen the pride we take in the achievements of people of our race throughout the globe. Yet we are singularly unimpressed of some of the great work which is being performed under the British flag in warring order out of chaos in tropical Africa.

Such were my reflections as I read the extremely interesting address of Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor of Nigeria, to his Legislative Council delivered at Lagos early in February. Perhaps in the year of the Wembley Exhibition the British public will learn to take a greater interest in the progress of their tropical dependencies across the seas. Their knowledge of what has been achieved in the last twenty years in Nigeria is, to say the least of it, rudimentary. Here is a territory as large as Germany, Holland, Belgium and two-thirds of France with a population of 18,000,000 in every state of civilization "from that of cultured Muslims to that represented by cannibal head-hunters and the ritualistic sacrificers of human beings." This great country is being administered by a political staff the ratio of whose duty strength is about one white man to every 20,000 natives. In this great territory, half of it dense forest and the rest wind-swept desert, in parts of which, as Sir Hugh Clifford tells us, "human meat was sold openly in the market in quite recent times," the complicated machinery of modern civilized government has been put into operation.

Sir Hugh Clifford takes Lord Leverhulme to task for his criticism of the administration of Nigeria as being "extravagant and inefficient," and it would certainly appear that the Governor of Nigeria is more than able to hold his own in the controversy. Only three times in the last eleven years has Nigeria's expenditure exceeded its revenue. The allegation of extravagance in Nigeria's administration does not seem to be borne out by the facts. The total revenue from all sources was in 1922 to 1923 a fraction less than £2, 2d. per head of the population, which is the lowest ratio of revenue to population to be met with anywhere in the British Empire.

Occasionally one comes across some strange occupations, but perhaps one of the quaintest was that followed by Mr. Samuel Wheelton, who has recently died at Burton, after having been engaged as a "sneller" at Messrs. Bass & Co.'s brewery for nearly 50 years. As the title of his calling suggests, brewery "snellers" are engaged in their peculiar task by reason of their highly developed sense of smell. It is their duty to test the empty casks before they are refilled and to reject all "stinkers," and in this way thousands of barrels are tested by a single expert every week.

twelfth fairway, got into trouble with his drive at the next, the "Hole o' Cross," and in attempting to carry the famous "Hell" bunker with his second shot at the fourteenth was caught in its deepest and blackest recess. But think the sin of Mr. Holderness was the greater, for, after seeing his opponent's shot plunge into the abyss, he essayed the same shot and shared the same fate. To me it seemed a case of tempting Providence, for away on the left was, metaphorically speaking, the whole of Scotland to play into. Mr. Storey finished the first stage one up, which might easily have been more if he had used his head as well as the clubhead. But were round in so-nothing to go into hysterics about. Perhaps the rain, which fell incessantly throughout the morning, had some bearing upon the rather high scoring.

GRANDS OF DESPAIR.
The game fluctuated violently in the afternoon. Mr. Storey lost his lead at the second hole, where after being bunkered from his approach shot he caused his countless supporters to utter groans of despair by reason of what appeared to be a very foolish shot. Having got nicely out, he proceeded to chip the ball into another bunker further on. A missed putt, a hooked mashie shot into a bunker, and the writing was on the wall. Mr. Holderness was now 2 up. Mr. Storey, undismayed by the mad rushes of the crowd, made one last expiring effort. He squared the match at the eleventh. Determined to avoid the sunken bunkers at the next hole, he took the left-hand route, was a little too wide, and had a difficult approach shot from the heathery hillside. He lost this hole and the fourteenth, where his pitch shot broke away to the right.

The end came at the sixteenth, where Mr. Storey drove away to the left to escape the clutches of the "Principal's Nose." His iron shot, slightly hooked, did not reach the green. However, he had two yards putt to halve the hole, and before he attempted it he asked the referee what the exact position of the match was. Apparently in the excitement he had forgotten how matters stood. How fervently the 10,000 souls stood that the putt would go in, so that the little man might have one more chance to save his neck! The putt was missed, and all was over. Mr. Storey's putting had broken down, and he with it.

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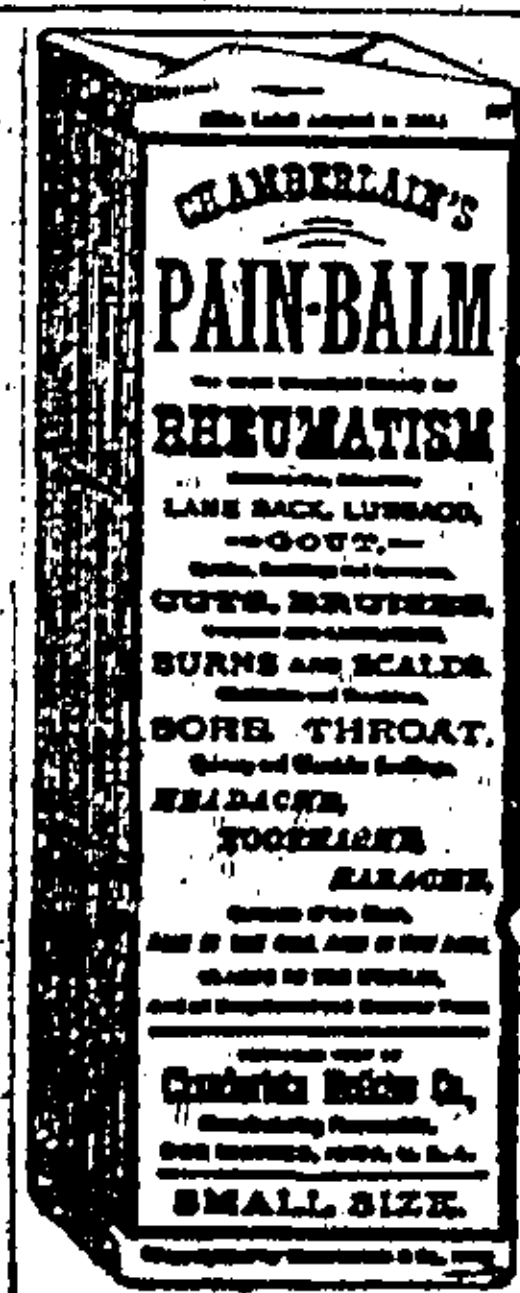
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**BRITAIN'S HOUSING SCHEME
COST.**

ESTIMATE OF £300,000,000.

UNIONIST EXPERTS' FIGURES.

Much comment is made in Parliamentary circles on the housing proposals of Mr. Wheatley, outlined in his circular letter to local authorities. Criticism is mainly concerned with the vast expenditure of public money that will be involved in the payment of a subsidy of £13 10s. per house for a period of forty years. The State contribution is to be fixed at £5, and that of the local authorities at £4 10s.

Members of the Unionist party who have expert knowledge of the housing problem estimate that under Mr. Wheatley's proposals the capital sum required for 2,500,000 houses will be over £300,000,000, divided as follows:

State contribution £402,000,000
Local authorities' contribution £201,000,000
Total £603,000,000

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., in the course of an interview, said: "Account must be taken of the possibility that Mr. Wheatley's proposals will necessitate a lowering of the rent of houses already erected under previous Government schemes. If this were to happen, it might involve a further big State contribution, because Mr. Wheatley has promised the local authorities that any loss in this connection shall be borne by the State alone. It is interesting to observe that both the Minister of Health and the local authorities have agreed that the rent of the new houses is to be based on the standard of the present rents for pre-war houses. This involves the adoption of a provision of the Rent Restriction Acts that there shall be a 40 per cent. addition to the rent of pre-war houses. It is a somewhat significant proposal in view of the claim that the Labour-Socialist party stand for a reduction in the present rents, and it may explain why the Government did not desire to express their opinion on the provision in Mr. Gardner's Rents Bill to bring about a decrease in rents. Whether a considerable number of local authorities will be able to bear the increased cost involved by the scheme is a matter of much doubt. I would have liked to have seen an inquiry instituted by the Minister of Health with a view to discovering whether houses can be built more cheaply. If this great sum of money is to be expended—no one, let me say, would grudge a reasonable sum spent in a manner which would make for cheap houses—the building trade should deal much more generously with the augmentation of skilled labour. The present suggestions are wholly insufficient, and until more men are available for certain classes of work no sum of money, however great, will ensure the provision of an adequate number of cheap houses for the working classes."

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, who was Minister of Health in the last Government, said: "The scheme of the Unionist Government in the Act of last year is working admirably. Houses are being built, and built as to two-thirds of the number by private enterprise. This scheme is going to stop—that. It applies only to local authority houses, and if these houses are to have a subsidy paid in respect of them of £13 10s. a year for forty years, obviously private enterprise will be killed. The scheme is absolutely pure Socialism; it means the nationalisation of working-class houses."

REVIEW.

Two Gentlemen of China.—By Lady HOSIE. (Sesley Service & Co., 21, ...). China is well to the front in publishers' lists. Diplomats, soldiers, socialists, missionaries, all have written about the Land of the Celestials, each from his particular point of view. Globe-trotters, too, have deluged us with their impressions. But the majority of these writers know no more about China than they can see of it, and some of them not even as much. On the whole, there are not many really helpful books for those who would try to understand the Chinese themselves, apart from the material potentialities and policies of their country. Lady Hosie's book is a valuable addition to the short list. It deals with the family life of the upper classes. She writes from inside knowledge, for she has lived among them and stayed in some homes as one of the family. She describes with great charm the domestic life of two high officials, Lo Ta Jen and Kung Tu Jen, both of them cultured gentlemen, and writes sympathetically of racial idiosyncrasies, quaint misunderstandings, and customs.

Lady Hosie is the daughter of Professor Scottell, born in China. After her course at Newnham she came back, in 1912, with Miss Bowden Smith and opened a school in Peking for girls of the aristocratic class. But the Revolution, which broke out a month later, interfered with the scheme and brought about the visits recorded in her book. This is a delightful volume. It is one of the few that must be read by every serious student of China and the Chinese. And he will add to his knowledge not only without trouble but by adding to his pleasures.—A.G.M.

FREEMASONRY.

MARK GRAND LODGE.

Lord Aldenham, as Deputy Grand Master, presided at the annual festival of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons held on June 2nd at Mark Masons Hall. The Duke of Connaught was proclaimed Grand Master for the twenty-fourth year; the Earl of Strathbrooke as Pro-Grand Master for the twelfth year; and Lord Aldenham as Deputy Grand Master for the third year.

**LOCAL SPORT.
TENNIS LEAGUE.**

DIVISION I.

N.C.C. DEFEAT THE H.K.C.C.

The Kowloon Cricket Club first league team playing at home yesterday defeated the Hongkong Cricket Club first string by 30 games to 40. Scores:—

Abraham and Green lost to Humphreys and Sewell, 4-7; lost to Henderson and Brearley, 5-6; beat Maas and Raworth, 7-1 (16-17).

Fincher and Lay lost to Humphreys and Sewell, 5-6; beat Henderson and Brearley, 8-3; beat Maas and Raworth, 8-5 (21-12).

Trambitzky and Hyde beat Humphreys and Sewell, 6-5; beat Henderson and Brearley, 9-2; beat Maas and Raworth, 7-4 (22-11).

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The station will be capable of communicating with any part of the globe. Efforts are being made to complete the work in time to begin the service by the end of the present year. The construction of the necessary buildings is well in hand. Eight of the masts are now being erected, while the whole of the material for the twelve masts has already been manufactured. The contract for the supply of power is practically concluded, and the orders for the power plant have been placed.

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The Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co. announce an interim dividend of one dollar per share for the half year ended June 30th, payable on August 6th.

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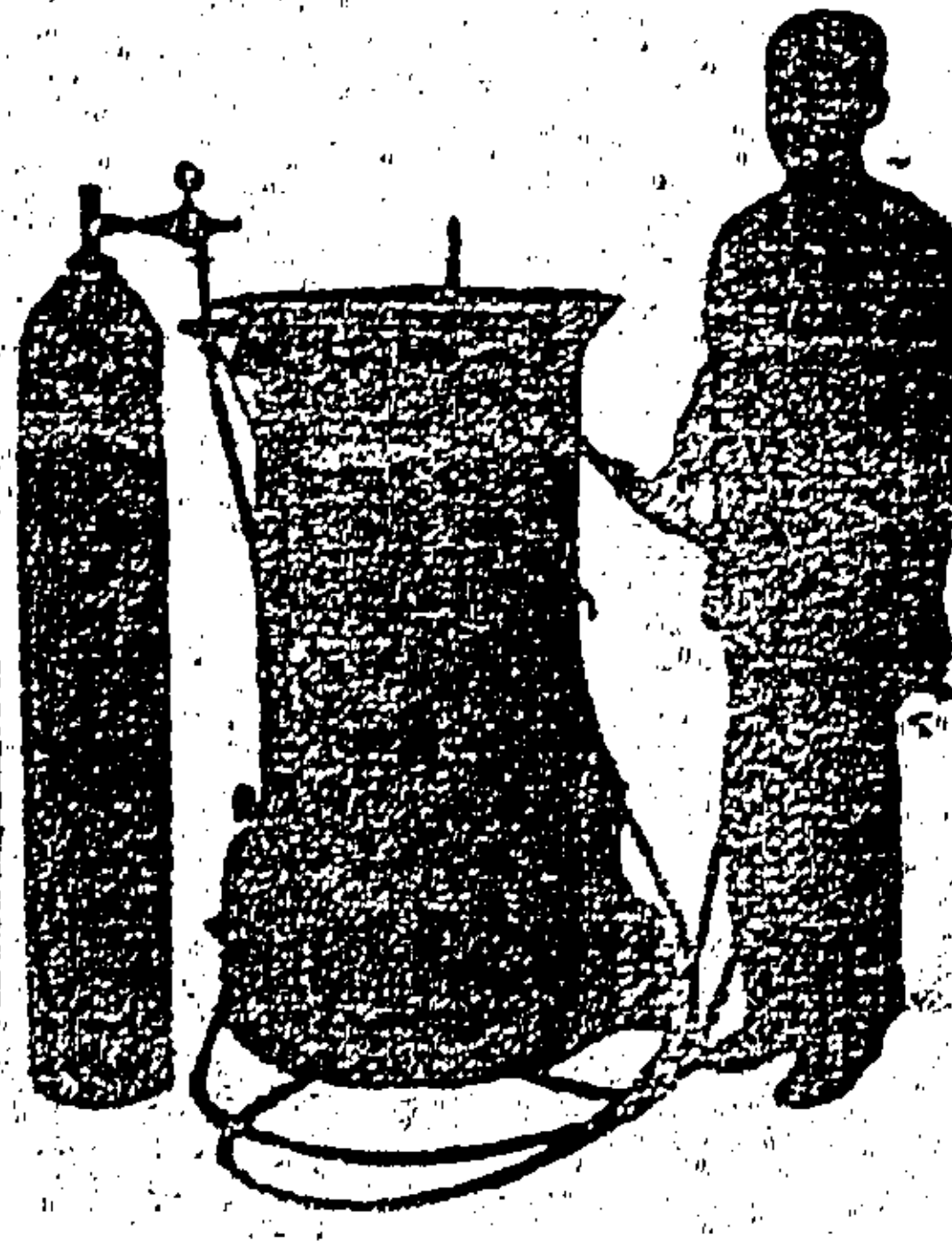
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JAPAN AND THE STATES. MEANING AND EFFECTS OF EXCLUSION "EDICT" PICTURE BRIDES.

(FROM THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF
"THE OBSERVER.")

We gather that London takes an interest in our recent action excluding Japanese immigrants from the United States after July 1st, and that it is concerned about this action as an addition to the already formidable number of conditions that detract from international amity throughout the world. A good many Americans share this feeling. Many of us who agree that the action was inevitable from our point of view wish the manner of doing it had been other than what it was. For the sake of understanding in England, it may be important as well as interesting to explain just what incited our action and how it came about.

It is true that the total number of Japanese in the United States is only about 100,000; and doubtless London wonders why we should be concerned about any one alien group which is less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of our total population. But probably not all of London realizes that this 100,000 Japanese are concentrated in three States on the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon, and Washington. It is the concentration, the solidarity of the Japanese groups in this country, that has caused, as much as anything else, our concern.

Another factor is that the birth-rate of the Japanese in the United States is about three times our native white birth-rate. One of the exhibits that was most convincing in the recent debate in Congress was a clipping from a Seattle (Washington) paper, showing the births registered in that city in one day, Dec. 24th. (Omitting details not relevant here, that list of births in Seattle on a single day read:—

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hoyt, boy.
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hamilton, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Shiozaki, boy.
Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Hayashizaki, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Koichi Higuchi, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Seizo Ito, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Sinsuke Aoki, twin boys.
Mr. and Mrs. Masatomo Sakaguchi, girl.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Johnson, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Swann Peen, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Fukuhara, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Healy, boy.
Mr. and Mrs. Miyakishi Jumanoto, boy.
Mr. and Mrs. Ichitoku Suhada, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Takakiyo Ogawa, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eobean, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Morgan, girl.
Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Pettit, boy.

Here were eleven Japanese births as against eight others.

A COAST PROBLEM.

It is not pretended that this was a typical day. But this record, whether typical or not, suggests why some portions of the Pacific Coast are moved to concern about whether those communities are to continue white or to become something else. Seattle, with 315,312 inhabitants, is the second largest city on the Pacific Coast. Twenty or thirty years ago it was one of the most completely native American cities. Being at the extreme distance from the Atlantic Coast, it had comparatively few European immigrants; and at that time, before the Japanese had begun to come, almost no Asiatics.

Doubtless many in England wonder why we should adopt complete exclusion as against the Japanese, whereas, with regard to European immigrants, we have merely adopted a quota limitation. It is a fact that if we had fixed the number of Japanese to be admitted on the same basis as the number of Europeans—namely, 2 per cent. of the number from each country already in the United States in the year 1900—the number of Japanese coming in each year would have been something less than two hundred. This raises fairly the question why we should make an exception of Japan and practise as against that country complete exclusion when the number of immigrants involved apparently is so small. For an understanding of what induced Congress to do otherwise, it is necessary to recall very briefly some fundamental aspects of the historical American practice about immigration and citizenship.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

From the beginning, over a hundred years ago, we have drawn a clear line between, roughly, Caucasian immigrants and Asiatic immigrants. As to Caucasian immigrants from Europe or elsewhere, it has been the practice not only to admit them as immigrants, but also to naturalise them, to admit them without reserve to all the rights of citizenship, to permit them to own land, to vote, and to have every right that an American citizen has. As to Asiatics, on the other hand, it has been our policy, even when he admitted them as immigrants, to restrict them to the status of immigrants only; not to extend citizenship to them, not to naturalise them, and not to permit them to vote. (This has been our national policy; in addition, some States locally have had a policy of denying to Asiatics the privilege of owning land.)

When, during the past few months, the matter of putting Japan on a quota basis, as we do European countries, was raised, it was pointed out that to transfer Japan from the status of an Asiatic nation in this respect, to the status of a European nation, would create a precedent; and that thereafter, logically, we would be called upon to treat them in all other respects the same as Europeans;

that is to naturalise them and give them all the rights of citizenship, including voting and land-owning. It was clear that this precedent might embarrass us not only in respects giving still further rights to Japan, but also as respects the difficulty of maintaining a distinction between Japanese and other Asiatics. If we were to transfer Japan from the status of an Asiatic nation to the status of a European one, we should be faced with embarrassment in explaining why we should not do the same with regard to Chinese, Hindus, and Asiatics generally.

THE "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT."

About sixty years ago, after the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast gave rise to a demand for labour, many Chinese came in or were brought in by industrial interests that desired cheap labour. When they began to constitute a serious competition to native labour, and also to raise apprehensions as to whether the Pacific Coast would be Asiatic or Caucasian, under the pressure of labour riots and other popular manifestations of violent determination, we adopted a policy of Chinese exclusion.

It was after this event, about 1890, that the Japanese began to come. By about 1905 Japanese immigration began to have the same aspects that Chinese immigration had had a generation before. At that time Roosevelt was President, and he took the most extreme pains to manage this question so as not to give offence to Japan. In addition to reasons of broad national policy, Roosevelt had a personal partiality for the Japanese. He had been impressed by their recent victories in the war with Russia, and he had been the means of bringing about peace between the two countries. Through prolonged effort on Roosevelt's part it was arranged that Japanese immigration to the United States should be limited; but, in order to save the face of Japan, the limitation should be accomplished, not by any law passed by the United States, but by a "gentlemen's agreement" between the two countries. Under this "gentlemen's agreement," Japan undertook not to permit any emigrants to leave Japan for the United States except a few classes, which classes included wives of Japanese already here.

WORKING BY PHOTOGRAPH.

Unhappily, under this last exempting clause, a practice grew up which gave great offence to many of our people, and led some of us to take the position that we could not rely on the management of this question through the mechanism of a "gentlemen's agreement." What happened was that the Japanese permitted to come in, in the role of wives of Japanese already here, women whose only status as wives rested on a kind of vicarious marriage ceremony. They were known as "picture brides." What a "picture bride" is was explained by a Senator from California in the recent debates in Congress:—

"The young Japanese labourer in California, yearning to perpetuate himself, sought a fair maiden in Japan. He did not go there. But he sent her the photograph of his features and received in return photographs from the fair maidens from Japan.

"I pity the Government official who has to retire and live in England on a small pension. People in Malaya complain of the cost of living, but the struggle at home seems far more terrible. Several people have said to me: 'You can't expect to live in any sort of comfort in England unless you have at least a clear thousand a year.'"

CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. H. M. Robson, a well known resident of Kuala Lumpur, writes from Bourne-mouth to the *Malaya Mail*:—"I pity the Government official who has to retire and live in England on a small pension. People in Malaya complain of the cost of living, but the struggle at home seems far more terrible. Several people have said to me: 'You can't expect to live in any sort of comfort in England unless you have at least a clear thousand a year.'"

AND AMUSEMENTS.

A London correspondent writes:—"I would like to say a word of warning to the young, lately returned on leave and in search of amusement. Most of the reputable entertainments that are open after midnight are by no means inexpensive. A young man, recently returned from the East, was relating his experiences the other day. He told me that he looked in, with a few friends, at one of the best known of these places, and two or three dances, no supper or drinks, and was presented with a bill for three guineas. It was staggering, and though I suggested that there might have been a mistake, and that possibly the supper was there, waiting to be eaten, he was convinced he had a grievance. I don't suggest that every one is 'rooked' to this extent, but it is well for newcomers to adopt the feminine habit of inquiring the price beforehand."

CINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET.

Some of the biggest newspaper thrills have been translated to the screen in "Her Reputation," the big feature film which comes to the Coronet Theatre this evening. The story is woven round the enormous power of the press, and a group of practical journalists assisted the producer as technical advisers during the filming of exciting scenes in the editorial and composing rooms of a great American daily. The interest is not confined to the newspaper office, however, for there is a magnificent scene where a great river overflows its banks and submerges an entire valley. This remarkable spectacle was filmed by special arrangement with the authorities in charge of the Laguna dam in Arizona. One of the gigantic flood gates was opened, and specially constructed village was swept away. The thrill that this breathless episode causes is enhanced of course by the fact that all the inhabitants are carried off in the flood waters, including the young couple whose destiny forms the main theme of the picture. Other notable features of "Her Reputation" are the fine old Southern plantation, the old San Francisco cafe, and the great forest blaze. May McAvoy takes the leading role, and might be mentioned that the picture is based on a popular novel.

COMPANY MEETING. NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LTD.

At the 21st ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., held at Shanghai last week Mr. F. R. Scott who presided, said:—"The printed report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some time and I propose, therefore, with your permission, to take them as read."

The working account for the year 1922, after allowing for a bonus to contributors and an interim dividend of 15% per share, shows that the balance available for distribution is £15,299,000.91, and your directors recommend that this balance be allocated as follows:—A final dividend of 20% a share absorbing £15,299,000.91, and the remainder to be transferred to underwriting reserve account to close the Account for the year 1922.

As regards the year 1923, our figures show a steady progress despite the adverse trade conditions still existing, and it will be a matter of satisfaction for you to know that our premium income for the last 12 months amounting to £15,265,461.31, actually constitutes a record in the history of this company. Our inflexible earning also mark a notable advance over the previous year, whilst the balance in working account, totalling £15,710,583.05, shows a similarly healthy increase. In view of these satisfactory results your directors feel justified in recommending an interim dividend for 1923 of 25% a share which, together with the final dividend for 1922 already referred to makes a total distribution of 45% a share. It is proposed also to pay the usual bonus of 20 per cent. on marine contributory premiums.

SUBSTANTIAL INVESTMENTS.

"Turning now to the balance sheet. I would explain that the company's investments have been taken at the market value as at the December 31st last, and, as you will see, an appreciation of some £15,640,000 is shown over last year's figures. You will notice also that our exchange and investment fluctuation stands at a very substantial figure, sufficient to cover the possibility, at any future time of any marked depreciation in our gold and silver investments."

Since our last meeting I would mention that Mr. W. Nation accepted an invitation to join this company's directorate. Mr. Nation's connection with insurance extends over many years and his services should, therefore, be of the utmost value to the board.

I would also like you to know that at the end of March last the company moved into the new London quarters at 78-80 Cornhill, where, with its allied companies, it occupies a very prominent site in the heart of the city. Mr. E. C. Bunnis, for many years our secretary and general manager, is in charge of this important branch and will be very glad to welcome friends home from the Far East.

Our business in London is, I may say, of a very growing importance and it is expected that we shall derive very considerable benefit from the better accommodation which our new premises will afford.

On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. P. Lambie the report and accounts were adopted.

The following resolutions were then passed:—"Working Account, 1922.—That a final dividend of 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company be paid, at exchange 3s. 3d. per £1, and that the remainder be transferred to underwriting reserve account for 1922."

Working Account 1923.—That interim dividend of 25 per cent. on the paid-up capital be paid; that a bonus of 20 per cent. upon the contributory marine as premium, subject to income-tax, be paid, both payable on exchange 3s. 3d. per £1, and that the remainder be carried forward. Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. P. Lambie.

That Messrs. Scott, Lambie, Bain, Massey, Martin Little, Nation and Kerrison be re-elected to the board of directors at a fee of £5,000.—Proposed by Mr. John Bentley, seconded by Mr. L. P. Hapthorn.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-appointed auditors for the coming year.—Proposed by Mr. R. L. Sturman, seconded by Mr. J. W. Thorne.

SPORT.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

AS AT JULY 9TH.

County.	Points obtained.	Possible points.	Average.
Middlesex	44	60	73.33
Yorkshire	39	55	70.90
Lancashire	51	75	68.00
Surrey	52	50	68.00
Sussex	42	70	60.00
Nottingham	35	60	58.33
Somerset	34	60	56.66
Warwickshire	23	45	51.11
Kent	33	55	59.77
Leicestershire	27	35	45.00
Gloucestershire	25	35	42.85
Northamptonshire	19	35	31.43
Gloucestershire	15	30	25.00
Hampshire	14	30	23.33
Worcestershire	14	30	23.33
Derbyshire	8	30	13.33

RENTS ORDINANCE JUDGEMENTS. TWO DELIVERED YESTERDAY. TENANTS VICTORIOUS.

Two judgments in cases under the Rents Ordinance were delivered yesterday in the Summary Court by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Dyer Ball). Both cases were claims for possession by landlords.

PARTY WALLS MUST COME DOWN.

One case was that in which Lam Chy, Yin claimed possession of the Kwong Wo restaurant, Nos. 461 to 463, Queen's Road West. The landlord also asked for mesne profits from April 15th, 1921, at the rate of \$1.155 per Chinese lunar month.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara was for the plaintiff and Mr. E. Davidson was for the defendant.

The question for decision in the case, said his Lordship, was whether the notice given by the plaintiff was good. "The defence was that it was not good, because it did not state the exact nature of the reconstruction. The instructions issued were to pull down everything but to leave the party walls standing at the ends."

His Lordship said that he was prepared to hold that it was sufficient if the landlord was going to pull down everything and completely rebuild, provided that the reconstruction was sufficient to make it a new building within the meaning of the Ordinance.

In this case the intention was not to completely pull down but to leave the party walls standing, and his Lordship saw no reason to differ from the learned acting Chief Justice who held that if the notice stated that the intention was to completely pull down and rebuild, whereas if it was actually proved that the actual intention was to leave the party walls standing, then the notice was bad. It was essential that the tenant should know which walls were to be pulled down.

His Lordship held that the notice was bad. He could not hold that it was good in parts but must treat the matter as a whole.

Judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

TENANTS MUST BE TOLD EVERYTHING.

His Lordship then proceeded to deliver judgment in the case in which Yn Yauk Che, of 157, Wing Lok Street, claimed possession of No. 36, Des Vaux Road West, from a number of tenants. A counter-claim for damages was brought against the landlord by the tenants.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. C. A. S. Russ represented the first and third floor tenants, and Mr. M. M. Watson represented the ground floor tenant.

His Lordship said the defence relied on three points in conducting their case: first, that the exact nature of the reconstruction was not specified, in that the intention was not to completely pull down but to leave the external and party walls standing; secondly, the bona fides of the plaintiff in so doing were questioned; and, thirdly, the retrospectiveness of the Ordinance. This latter point, said his Lordship, was only formally taken up by the defence and he was not going to say that the notice was bad on that ground. He could see no reason to differ from Mr. Justice Gompertz who held that a notice was invalid when it said that the intention was to completely pull down and rebuild when actually the party walls were left standing. The object of the Ordinance seemed to be that the tenant should be made cognisant with what it was proposed to do. The necessity of a certificate from the Building Authority lessened the necessity of stating the exact nature, but the point that the tenant should be made cognisant had been left in the Ordinance by the Legislature and therefore the same construction must be placed on it by the Court. In fact it had to be construed strictly.

His Lordship entered judgment for the defendants.

Mr. Lo asked his Lordship for a ruling as to the bona fides of the landlord, and in reply Mr. Justice Dyer Ball said that, speaking generally, he could not impute mala fides to the landlord on the matter as to his intention to reconstruct.

On the question of the counter-claim for damages, his Lordship said the tenants had suffered little damage. He awarded the ground floor tenant \$10 and the first and third floor tenants \$5 each.

STOPPING THE CUSTOMERS. TENANT'S HOUSE SURROUNDED BY A RAMPART.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, the Yu Yuen firm, boxmakers, of 191, Wing Lok Street, sued the landlord of their premises for \$1,000 damages for alleged trespass.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. S. C. Brooks represented the defendant.

Mr. Russ submitted that it was a very bad form of trespass in that not only was scaffolding erected, but a deliberate obstruction was placed in front of the premises in order that the tenant might be inconvenienced. There was no question, Mr. Russ said, about the scaffolding having been erected by the landlord, and this was built in such a way from the ground floor to the first floor that partly and wealthy customers of the tenants had been unable to get into the premises, and the result was that the tenants' takings had dropped considerably over a \$1,000 per month. In fact it was surprising that the plaintiff had done any business at all.

Mr. Russ went on to say that the usual three months' notice to quit was served on the tenant on the 22nd September, 1923, under Section 4(1) of the Rents Ordinance. On January 12th, after the expiration of the notice, the defendant came and asked plaintiff when he was going to leave, and on January 13th the defendant came with a number of bamboo which they erected in front of the premises, taking special care that they obstructed the plaintiffs' customers.

On the 21st they erected a matched two stories high which completely shut out the light and they then built a rampart round the wall of the house.

Mr. Russ said that the plaintiffs' takings for the last five months of the last Chinese year were \$20,155. The takings for the first five months of this year were \$9,780.

At the conclusion of Mr. Russ's opening the Court adjourned in order that the Puisne Judge and the solicitors might inspect the premises in question.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, for the defence, asked his Lordship to assess the damages at one month's loss of profits amounting to approximately \$200.

His Lordship said that he was prepared to find for the plaintiff but would not enter judgment until after he had assessed the damages to be awarded.

Judgment was reserved.

BAND NIGHTS AT KOWLOON.

It now only needs fine weather to ensure the success of the first of Kowloon's Band Nights, which is due to take place on Monday evening next, from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m.

By the kindness of Lieut.-Col. F. S. Montague-Bates, the Band of the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment will render public concerts in Kowloon every alternate Monday evening. A sub-committee of the Kowloon Residents' Association, composed of Messrs. J. M. Alves, S. L. Hadden, A. V. Tote, L. E. Lammert and A. Morley, have made themselves responsible for the arrangements.

The Kowloon Football Club has very willingly placed its playing field, on Chatham Road, at the disposal of the Committee and this will make an ideal spot for such a concert, being almost on the waterfront and out of the line of interfering traffic. The China Light and Power Company only needed to be asked to freely undertake the work of providing an illuminated bandstand for the band and work on this is already in hand. The Committee has also made arrangements for about 400 chairs to be provided, but a charge of 20 cents, each will have to be made for the use of these to cover the cost of hiring. Programmes of the concert will be distributed free to all attending, and in other ways most complete arrangements have been made to ensure the success and enjoyableness of the concert.

The Committee is grateful to the China Light and Power Company, the "Star" Ferry Company Ltd., the Kai Tak Motor Bus Company, the Kowloon Football Club and others for so willingly assisting in the making of the arrangements. It only remains now for Kowloon residents to turn up in big numbers on alternate Monday evenings.

THE WRECK OF THE "YAHKO MARU."

ACCURATE POSITION STATED.

A notice was posted at the Harbour Office yesterday stating that the master of the s.s. *Ming Sang* reports the accurate position of the wreck of the s.s. *Yahko Maru* to be:—
Lat. 22° 15' 8" (N.) and Long. 110° 55' 00" (E.).

THE APPROACHING TYPHOON NO. 3 SIGNAL HOISTED LAST NIGHT.

At 9.20 a.m. yesterday morning the No. 1 typhoon signal was hoisted indicating that the typhoon which formed to the North East of Luzon a few days ago is drawing near to the Colony.

The position of the typhoon yesterday morning was Lat. 22 (N.) and Long. 119 (E.), moving in a W.N.W. direction, radius unknown. These measurements show the centre of the typhoon to be about 300 miles direct East of Hongkong and if it continues to move in a W.N.W. direction it should go inland somewhere about the Pescadores and Swatow. There is, of course, always the possibility of it curving back in the direction of Hongkong. At the Harbour Office a representative of the *Daily Press* was informed that most of the small harbour craft had taken shelter in the typhoon refuges long before the No. 1 signal was hoisted. "They seem to smell a typhoon," said a harbour official. "Some of the junk masters have been lying snug in the refuges for over ten hours" waiting and watching the weather."

In the course of yesterday afternoon No. 3 signal was hoisted and was in position up to the early hours of this morning.

FORGED NOTES CHARGE.

ACCUSED SENT FOR TRIAL.

Lo Leung, a boarding house runner, who, is reported in the *Daily Press* yesterday, was charged on Tuesday with having uttered forged 100-rupee notes, came up again yesterday before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistrate, when the hearing of the case was resumed.

The complainant's accountant, in the witness-box, said that he attended to the defendant on June 2nd when the latter changed two 100-rupee notes. Witnesses counted out the amount to be given in exchange (\$116.80). On the following day he examined the notes again, and became suspicious about them.

Later, the defendant was coming along the street, and the manager went out, seized him, and brought him into the money-changer's shop. The defendant, when challenged, said that he had been deputed to change the notes by another person, but gave no name or address by which the latter could be traced.

In answer to His Worship, witness asserted that defendant made no mention of the Tai Chung boarding house.

At this point, the accused stated that he had asked to be accompanied by one of the shop's foks to the boarding house, to find the man who had given him the notes to change.

The witness admitted that the accused had made some such request, but that the management had not complied with it, and had had the man arrested.

Sergeant Michael Murphy, giving evidence, stated that he questioned the defendant at the station. In consequence of his answers, witness went out with him to look for a certain man, but not finding him, brought the defendant back to the station. The accused was afterwards sent out again with a Chinese detective, to give him a chance to find the man, but again he failed to do so.

The Chinese detective gave evidence corroborating the last statement.

This closed the case for the police.

The accused said that he now realized his mistake he had made in changing the notes for another person, but repeated that he did not know that they were forged. He asked the Magistrate to be lenient.

The accused was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

HAUL OF ARMS.

ALERT WATCHMAN ON THE "SAN NAM HOI."

In the early hours of yesterday morning the Indian watchman on board the s.s. *San Nam Hoi*, which plies between Hongkong and Kowloon, had his suspicions aroused by a number of Chinese in a sampan, who were putting bags and baskets on board the ship, which was lying alongside the wharf at Hongkong.

He walked up to investigate, whereupon the men made off in their sampan with all speed, leaving a large quantity of arms and ammunition on the deck of the *San Nam Hoi*.

These amounted to 10 semi-automatic pistols and 11,000 rounds of ammunition. Of the latter, only about 500 rounds fit the pistol.

No arrests have so far been made.

CANTON NEWS.

EXAMINING LAND DEEDS: FOREIGN PROTESTS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

According to a recent ruling of the Canton Municipality foreign subjects owning land in Canton are required to offer their title deeds to the proper authorities for inspection, and to pay the regulated fees, as native property owners are required to do. To this ruling, the British and the Portuguese Consular authorities have taken exception. It may be recalled that this deeds examination order was promulgated six months ago by Dr. Sun Yat-sen for war revenue purposes. At first he raised funds for his war by forcing the Cantonese land owners to pay another price for their occupied lands, alleging that their property was once Government property, and in order to hasten payment he transferred the titles of lands from those refusing to those willing enough to pay the sums demanded, which were comparatively low. To avoid being called upon unexpectedly to furnish land deeds for examination, and prove that the buildings was not Government property, that the deeds it was arranged should be submitted for examination so as to avoid being condemned for holding Government land unlawfully. A fee of three per cent. of the property value involved was then arranged for. The Canton Municipality soon made this deeds examination compulsory, going as far as declaring that all deeds failing to be examined by October 1st would be regarded as void and lands confiscated. Dr. Sun's war will probably last as long as there is monetary support coming, and Canton values have been estimated as at least \$900,000,000. From this deeds examination process alone, some \$18,000,000 may be realized. As it is obvious that Dr. Sun's official seals in Canton will be useless upon his departure, many land owners are not by any means in a hurry to submit their deeds.

MERCHANT VOLUNTEERS MERCENARY TROOPS.

The Merchants' Volunteers of Kowloon and towns nearby are demanding that all Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Yunnanese mercenaries in Kowloon shall leave the territory permanently; otherwise they will continue to maintain military vigilance against these non-Cantonese and undisiplined bandit-troops. The Merchants' Volunteers of the 14 large towns in Nanhui and Hsokhan adjacent to Kowloon were called out by the Central Command in Canton early in July upon request of the Kowloon merchants. The Kowloon merchants had complained that the Yunnanese mercenaries there were occupying the barracks of the volunteers after having first disarmed them, and also levying a war tax of \$6.50 a piece on cocoons export. On arrival of outside aid, the Yunnanese finally agreed to leave the barracks and return the arms and also cancel the extra war tax on cocoons. The Merchants' Volunteers up to July 8th were dissatisfied with the Yunnanese assurance of good conduct and suggested to Dr. Sun to move them away from Kowloon altogether. It appears that the volunteers will not move from Kowloon until the Yunnanese have left peacefully or by force. For the present the Yunnanese have moved outside Kowloon and are still given the privilege of entering the city to buy food, but they cannot carry arms. The Merchants' Volunteers are gaining power not only in Kowloon but also in Shuntak, where they were able to say to the contending factions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen last week, in their struggle for control of the magistracy of that district, that the troops should not come within certain territory or they would be treated as bandits.

DR. SUN'S CONTRACTING TERRITORY.

The districts of Yeeping and Hoiping, two of the 19 of the 26 Hsien in Kwangtung, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Cantonese Army may still claim control, have been lost to the Canton Kuomintang regime, and Dr. Sun's followers have now but 17 districts left. General Tang Poon-yen, a Chen Chung-ming follower, attacked Yeeping late in June and occupied Hoiping early July. General Hsu Chung-chi, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army supporting Dr. Sun, is rushing re-inforcement to the Southern Territory in order to regain these two districts.

THE ARSENAL.

The Kwangtung Arsenal in Shacheng is not operating these days, when it should be meeting the demands for rifles and ammunition. Dr. Sun's General Headquarters are unable to finance the daily running expenses and the Arsenal, in order to operate, must ask for cash with order, while the public, having no more confidence in government enterprises in Canton, will only offer payments on delivery. Before the closing down, many mercenary commanders had greatly embarrassed the Arsenal authorities with their requisitions for immediate delivery of war supplies.

"WILD CAT" FINANCE.

The "wild cat" financial schemes of Canton officialdom worked well in the first week of July. With a capital of about \$100,000 in cash the almost worthless banknotes of the defunct Provincial Bank of Kwangtung were played up from 15 per cent. to almost 15 per cent. of the face value, and persons interested in the scheme were able to let out about \$10,000,000 formerly held by the Government and succeeded in giving Dr. Sun Yat-sen temporary relief, according to the *San Kwok Wa Po* News of July 8th.

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APRICOT	" " "	35
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APRICOT	5 lb. "	1.70
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Just Unpacked.

There are many Smart Colourings in Grey, Brown, Navy, Tan also Black and White.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY IS UNEQUALLED FOR
DURABILITY AND SMART APPEARANCE.
TIES TO MATCH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS.

MONIES up to \$425,000 are available for investment on First Class Mortgage security subject to a trustee valuation.

Apply to
Messrs. DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central.

[1009]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR Per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1924, will be PAYABLE on **WEDNESDAY, 17th AUGUST**, on which Date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 24th July, to Wednesday, 24th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1924. [1010]

A COMUNIDADE PORTUGUESA DE HONGKONG.

O Conselho Geral da Comunidade Portuguesa de Hong Kong, em sessão de 2 de Julho de 1924, resolveu em favor de comprar um terreno em Hong Kong para a construção de um templo para o culto dos heróis portugueses que se realizaram nas datas abaixo indicadas, que são festas patronais da Comunidade Portuguesa de Hong Kong:

(1) programa das festas é o seguinte:
Recepção no Club Lusitano a 10h da tarde do dia 10 de corrente.
Garden Party no Club de Recreio das 4h30 as 7h30 da tarde do dia 11 de corrente.
Sociedade no Club Lusitano as 9 horas da noite do dia 12 de corrente.

Hongkong 8 de Julho de 1924. [1000]

CLUB LUSITANO.

O Sr. Socio que por este meio informado que o programa das Festas em honra dos heróis Aviações Portuguesas é o seguinte:
Recepção no Club Lusitano no dia 10 as 17h30.
Garden Party no Club de Recreio no dia 11 as 17h30.
Sociedade no Club Lusitano no dia 12 as 21h30.

Além de que a manifestação tem o maior brilho possível a Direcção pede a todos os Socios e suas Famílias o obsequio de comparecerem em todas as festas e encherem de vida que se acha patente na Secretaria do Club.

P. A. ROZARIO,
Secretario.

Hongkong 7 de Julho de 1924. [1001]

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE: R.I.M.S. "NEARCHEUS".

SEALED TENDERS will be received in India by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, in England by the Secretary of State for India, London, and in the Far East by the Commodore, R.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, up to the 31st JULY, 1924, for the purchase of the Royal Indian Marine Ship "NEARCHEUS" (late Lightship Tender to Persian Gulf Light), with all Stores and Fittings that are on board at the Date, lying at her Mooring in Bombay Harbour.

PARTICULARS OF ABOVE VESSEL.
About 491 tons Gross, and 221 tons Registered. Built under supervision of Naval Architect, and Engineer to Secretary of State for India, by Messrs. Wm. Beardmore & Co., Glasgow, in 1914. Engines: Single Screw, compound, one H.P. Turbine, One L.P. and One Aster Turbine, Total I.H.P. 753. Trial Speed 12 knots. One Yarrow Water Tube Boiler, designed Water Pressure: Test 190 pounds; and One Automatic Gear Turbine-craft boiler. Oil Fuel Capacity about 114 tons; Water Ballast about 15 tons; Fresh Water about 74 tons; 10 Officers' Cabins; Capacity of Hold about 8,250 cubic feet. Dimensions about 166 feet by 20 feet by 14 feet 6 inches. The Vessel was in an excellent state of Repair and Running Order when put out of Commission in July, 1922.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Remittance of 10% of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned to Unsuccessful Tenderers. If the 10% is not with the Tender, it will not be considered.

The Purchaser, or his Representative, must Remove the Vessel from the Government Mooring at his own expense and risk within Two Calendar Months from Date of Acceptance of Tender. Pending such Removal, Vessel will remain at Mooring at risk of Purchaser.

The Balance of the Purchase Money must be paid by the successful Tenderer within One Calendar Month from Date of Acceptance of his Tender, and before Vessel is Removed from Mooring. If the Balance is Not Paid, and the Vessel is Not Removed by Purchaser or his Representative within the Time specified, the Deposit of 10%, accompanying Tender will be liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown, and Vessel will be Re-sold.

The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

Applications to view the Vessel may be made to the Commander of the Yard, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

B. W. HUBBLESTON,
Captain, R.I.M.,
for Director of Royal Indian Marine.

[1011]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

As given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated

"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."

Subscription, paid in advance—\$12 per annum. Including Postage to any part of the world—\$14.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED our Hongkong Store to our Kowloon Branch, No. 84, NATHAN ROAD.

Customers are kindly Requested to communicate for their Requirements at our New Address where Accounts will also be Received and Paid.

CASSUM AHMED & CO.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1924. [998]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that An Interim Dividend of \$3 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1924, at rate of 2 1/4% per dollar.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 11th AUGUST, 1924, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th July, to SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1924 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. BARLOW,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1924. [1007]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate NS 9280 dated Hongkong 25th April, 1917, for 10 Shares numbered 63565/63573, 63284 and 63124, and Certificate NS 4068 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 10 Shares of this Bank numbered 53136/53145 inclusive Both registered in the Name of MRS. ELIZABETH HANNAH HADLEY MITCHELL and Certificate NS 3483 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 5 Shares numbered 27651/27655 inclusive and Certificate NS 3564 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 5 Shares numbered 42549/42570, 33389/33400, 14487/14492, 30431/30435, 30416 and Certificate NS 4065 dated Hongkong, 25th April, 1917, for 15 Shares of this Bank numbered 53176, 50827/50838, 53134/53135 all Three registered in the Name of MRS. WILLIAM POOT MITCHELL have been DESTROYED by FIRE, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 25th JULY, 1924, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. NS 9280, NS 4068, NS 3483, NS 3564 and NS 4065, will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. H. BARLOW,
Acting Chief Manager.

941] Hongkong, 28th June, 1924. [994]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.
WE beg to give Notice that TWO LEATHER TRUNKS labelled MR. C. W. LOFTUS, Hongkong, passengers express, *Taipei*, which have been lying in Storage since the 13th November, 1923, will be SOLD by Public Auction to defray Expenses if same are not Claimed and All Expenses Paid before the 31st JULY, 1924.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd.

8th July, 1924. [996]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

of a
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate and being
Boral Building Lot No. 24, and Kellett Lodge, No. 180, The Peak
situate thereon
to be Sold under the Instruction of
The Executor of the Will of the Hon. Mr. ARTHUR RYLANDS DOWN, deceased.

PUBLIC AUCTION
on
FRIDAY,
the 25th DAY OF JULY, 1924, at 11 O'CLOCK P.M.

Subject to a Reserve Price
by
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.

At their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to—
Messrs. DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Executor,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
or to
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,
the Auctioneers,
Duddell Street.

[1005]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIP during the Month of JULY to SEPTEMBER, from Hongkong to Foochow (Peking Anchorage) and Return, Calling at Swatow and Amoy on both the Upward and Downward Voyages, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80, for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay at Foochow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will leave Hongkong from the Company's Wharf at 6 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch will convey passengers from Foochow Anchorage to Foochow City, if required.

For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [999]

[1006]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are hereby Notified that the Lists for Next Season's Subscription will CLOSE on the 31st JULY.

[997]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ONE CERTIFICATE for 75 Shares Nos. 56103/56129 (25 shares) & Nos. 56180/56206 (30 shares) in this Company standing in the Name of CHOW PENG, deceased, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof, the above document be not forthcoming, other Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1924. [995]

[1003]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE Certificate No. 249 for One Silver Share No. 119 now converted into Five Gold Shares in this Society standing in the Name of TAKATA & CO., has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a Certificate for the Five Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1924. [978]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. IN LIQUIDATION.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)
LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

THE Administrator of the Estate of GEORGE HOWARD MAY Deceased has requested the Liquidator of this Company to effect the Issue of Scrip for the Shares in the Hongkong Tramways, Limited, to which, under the Terms of the Liquidation, the Deceased is entitled by virtue of the holding of 200 Shares in this Company, without production of Certificate Nos. FP 220, FP 230 and 871 representing the said 200 Shares Nos. 17976 to 17978, and 63549 to 63548, upon the statement that the said Certificate Nos. FP 220, FP 230 and 871 have been LOST or DESTROYED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the Date hereof No Claim or Representation in respect thereof be made at this Office the said Certificates will thereafter be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Attorney for the Liquidator.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1924. [954]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are hereby Notified that the Lists for Next Season's Subscription will CLOSE on the 31st JULY.

[997]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ONE CERTIFICATE for 75 Shares Nos. 56103/56129 (25 shares) & Nos. 56180/56206 (30 shares) in this Company standing in the Name of CHOW PENG, deceased, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof, the above document be not forthcoming, other Certificate for the said shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1924. [995]

[1003]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE Certificate No. 249 for One Silver Share No. 119 now converted into Five Gold Shares in this Society standing in the Name of TAKATA & CO., has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a Certificate for the Five Gold Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1924. [978]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. IN LIQUIDATION.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)
LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

THE Administrator of the Estate of GEORGE HOWARD MAY Deceased has requested the Liquidator of this Company to effect the Issue of Scrip for the Shares in the Hongkong Tramways, Limited, to which, under the Terms of the Liquidation, the Deceased is entitled by virtue of the holding of 200 Shares in this Company, without production of Certificate Nos. FP 220, FP 230 and 871 representing the said 200 Shares Nos. 17976 to 17978, and 63549 to 63548, upon the statement that the said Certificate Nos. FP 220, FP 230 and 871 have been LOST or DESTROYED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the Date hereof No Claim or Representation in respect thereof be made at this Office the said Certificates will thereafter be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Attorney for the Liquidator.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1924. [954]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. IN LIQUIDATION.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.)
LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

THE Liquidator of this Company has been requested by Mr. DAVID SAUL LEVY of 12, Tien Dong Road, Shanghai to effect the Issue of Scrip for the Shares in the Hongkong Tramways, Limited, to which, as the Registered Proprietor of 100 Shares of this Company, he is entitled under the Terms of the Liquidation without production of Certificate No. 903 representing the said 100 Shares Nos. 131190 to 131279 upon the statement that the said Certificate No. 903 has been LOST or DESTROYED, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the Date hereof No Claim or Representation in respect thereof be made at this Office the said Certificate will thereafter be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Attorney for the Liquidator.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1924. [1005]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.
ACTION No. 3 of 1924.

In the Goods of CHAK CHU HANG late of No. 194, Queen's Road Central, and of No. 7, Fung Wong Terrace, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Medical Practitioner, deceased.

BETWEEN CHAN SHUN CHO, Plaintiff

CHAK HOCK TING, Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order of the Supreme Court dated the 28th day of JUNE, 1924, JOHN HENNESSY SEXTON, of Canton Bank Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Accountant, was appointed Administrator pendente lite of the Estate and Effects of the above-named CHAK CHU HANG deceased, and that no Person except the JOHN HENNESSY SEXTON or Persons authorised by him is empowered to give a valid discharge for the Receipt of any Monies due to the said deceased or to Sell or otherwise deal with any part of the Assets of the said deceased.

Dated the 2nd day of July, 1924.
GEO. K. HALL, BROCKTON & CO.,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

[980]

COMMENCING TO-DAY.

THOS. H. INCE

PRESENTS

MAY McAVOY

IN

"HER REPUTATION"

The Biggest Newspaper Drama Ever Made for Screen or Stage.

THE CORONET

[1002]

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

The Spirit of the Empire

It is that unbroken Evenness that is so much appreciated in DEWAR'S. It is produced by the skillful blending of whiskies—old and ample—DEWAR'S is simply a mingling of good things.

Dewar's "White Label" and "Victoria Vat"

as supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons. By Royal appointment to His Majesty The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 10th, 1924.

"SOCIAL HYGIENE" IN THE EAST.

The Colony of Hongkong has been brought unpleasantly into the limelight at Home of late by the activities of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, and the Secretary of State has now announced the constitution of "a general advisory body to deal with social hygiene which is shortly being established under the Chairmanship of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies." Hongkong and the Straits Settlements are specifically mentioned in the cable, but no doubt, this Advisory Body will concern itself with the question in all the Crown Colonies which are in theory governed from London. The prominence which has been given to Hongkong in these unsavoury discussions is liable to give the public the impression that Hongkong is a veritable sink of iniquity, rather than one of the cleanest cities in Asia, which we consider it unquestionably to be from this particular point of view. It is really not so much the extent of the disease in the Colony as the public policy of checking it that has been the inspiration of this agitation at Home. So far as we are aware, there is no public opinion in this Colony that demands any change in the methods of dealing with the problem of "social hygiene" which have been followed here with results that have been manifestly satisfactory. There are many religious and philanthropic agencies at work in this Colony, but we are not aware that the propaganda which has been carried on at home, in Parliament, and elsewhere, has been inspired from any local source possessing knowledge of the problem. These activities can probably be traced to the efforts of a lady medico who visited the Eastern ports a year or more ago to make investigations on behalf of the National Council

for Combating Venereal Diseases, of which she herself is a leading member. What is described as "the recognition of prostitution by the authorities in Hongkong and the exercise of a certain measure of control over it" is violently opposed to her ideas of right public policy on the part of a British Government, and her failure, apparently, to convince the local authorities that it was wholly indefensible, appears to have given her a definite mission in life at home to get this policy suppressed. The Colonial Office, however, is in possession of information which enables it to recognise that there is another side to the picture, and that it feels the need of an Advisory Body to share the responsibility for its decisions in this matter may be better understood if we mention that in the past few months it has had before it from Singapore one of the most damning indictments ever penned by a body of competent advisers against the policy which the well-meaning fanatics who are pressing for a change of policy in Hongkong are desirous that the Home Government should adopt. We have drawn attention before to the findings of the Commission

which sat on the subject in Singapore, where, we understand, "control" had been suspended for some years in deference to a protest from religious bodies headed by the Bishop; but in view of the peril in which Hongkong may be placed by a change of policy on the advice of an Advisory Body in London, we need offer no excuse for reproducing this one extract from the Report of the Singapore Commission: "Venereal disease is on the increase. It is very common among European males. It is intruding more and more into the family life of the middle-class Straits-born Chinese. The condition of affairs amongst the middle-class Chinese is already 'terrible, and is becoming annually worse; and unless checked the fact of its existence will increase in notoriety and form a damning indictment on a Government which permits such conditions not only to exist, but to progressively increase.' The Commission which expressed these views consisted mainly of medical practitioners having an intimate acquaintance with the subject, and, acting on their report, the Straits Government drafted a bill providing for the segregation and compulsory examination of prostitutes of all races. This measure still awaits, we believe, the approval of the Secretary of State, and in the dilemma in which he is placed by having to decide between abolishing 'recognition and control' where it already exists, and re-instituting it where at present it does not exist, he proposes to set up an 'Advisory Body' so that the responsibility for a decision shall not rest entirely on the Minister's own shoulders. We can only trust that the decision reached in the case of Hongkong will not be one likely to reproduce the conditions which a competent commission has declared exist now at Singapore. People naturally shrink from publicly associating themselves with such discussions, but if this danger threatens it is to be hoped that the civility of the Colony will be aroused to the need of making a timely and strong public protest against departing from a policy in this matter which has, from all accounts, been attended with highly satisfactory results.

The man who was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy on Tuesday afternoon before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, with unlawfully having in his possession 1,490 tablets of raw opium, was yesterday afternoon discharged.

Late on Tuesday night, a Chinese detective saw three men walking in Shaan-kiwan Road. He felt suspicious, and went up to them with the idea of searching them. Two ran away, but the detective was able to apprehend the third, in whose possession he found a loaded revolver. The suspect is now in custody.

A cake-seller, whilst resting at the side of the Shek-O-Lee road, was held up on Tuesday by two highway men, one of whom produced a dagger. Chillies were rubbed into the cake-seller's eyes. His pockets were rifled, \$23 in money being stolen. He was later bound and gagged and left at the side of the road. After half an hour's struggling he managed to free himself and reported the matter at the nearest police station.

The story of the Officer on leave arrested in Regent Street for wearing shoes instead of boots is, of course, one of the tag tales with which non-Regular Officers used to be regaled. I never heard however that the incident had occurred "hundreds of times. How does 'Mirabile Dictum' know this? Was he a special constable on that beat during the War? Ideas jostle one another in my head as to how I may best show the inappropriateness of the moral he draws from the story. But I will only allow just one to find expression in order to ask whether he is certain that in each or any of the cases 'the wretched satellite of the Provost-Marshal' knew when he stopped him that the delinquent was on short leave from France, and not serving in the U.K.

But, Sir, if I may repeat myself, I enjoyed "Mirabile Dictum's" letter, and I fancy we are really at one on more points than at present perhaps he may imagine. Frankly I do not understand "1914-1918." To the best of my knowledge every Regiment kept its Regular Battalions during the whole War period, and to these were as far as possible posted all Regular Officers and N.C.O.s. But I did not intend to be humorous when on the subject of Red Tape I wrote "To say that it was not prevalent during the Great War is to ignore the fact that after 1915 esprit de corps was so lacking in Regular Battalions that they were often not chosen as storm troops."

WEDDING.

SMYTH-GIBBONS.

At St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning Mr. Frank Ronald Smyth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smyth, now residing at Oxshott, Surrey, was married to Miss Edith Mary Gibbons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Gibbons, of Burnham, Somersetshire. The bridegroom is a partner in the well known firm of Vernon & Smyth, sharebrokers, with which his father was so many years connected.

The Cathedral had been very prettily decorated for the occasion, and a considerable number of friends attended to witness the ceremony. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. T. H. Percy, was charmingly attired in white georgette over silver lace, embroidered with trim beads, with white georgette hat trimmed with lace. She carried a beautiful bouquet of carnations and maiden-hair fern. Mrs. T. H. Percy, as Matron of Honour, wore a dress of lavender crepe de chine, with lavender picture hat. The duties of "best man" were performed by Mr. H. C. Shrubsole.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Helena May Institute and a large number of friends of the bride and bridegroom were present to offer their congratulations. The health of the newly-married couple was proposed

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]HONGKONG AT WEMBLEY.
DISTINGUISHED COMPANY AT CHINESE DINNER.

London, July 9th.

The commissioners of the committee of the Hongkong Section of the Empire Exhibition entertained a large and distinguished company of Chinese to dinner at the Hongkong restaurant at Wembley last night.

Mr. E. R. Halifax, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who presided and Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Chow Shou Son were the joint hosts. Sir John Jordan proposed the toast of "Hongkong and our Chinese fellow-citizens."

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Stanley Dodwell replied. All the speeches were most cordial and the function was in every way successful.

HOME RAIL DIFFICULTIES.
OPERATIVES' THREAT.

London, July 9th.

The Conference of the National Union of Railwaymen at York has passed a resolution demanding the exclusion of railwaymen from the 48-hour week Bill under the Washington convention.

Mr. Cramp said that if the Government persisted in passing the Bill without amendment the railwaymen would close down the railways on Sundays, not merely in regard to traffic, but also so far as repairs were concerned.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.
PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS FORESHADOWED.

Moscow, July 9th.

Mr. Ponsonby's hopes expressed in the House of Commons last night are not shared by the London correspondent of *Times*, who declares that the British delegates at the Anglo-Russian conference have hitherto only placed obstacles in the way of an agreement, and while it is untrue to suggest that a complete rupture is pending, nevertheless the Conference is likely to be protracted.

COMMUNISTS AT MOSCOW.

Moscow, July 9th.

The International Communist Congress has ended. Zinovieff was unanimously re-elected president of the executive.

The Government has opened an agricultural bank for the purpose of granting credits to peasants.

ARMS SEIZURE AT COLOMBO.

Colombo, July 9th.

Nineteen cases of arms and ammunition have been seized on the German vessel *Schlesien*.

U.S. WORLD FLIGHT.

ARRIVAL AT BAGDAD.

Bushire, July 8th.

The American world flyers arrived here and departed for Baghdad.

LATER.

The American flyers have arrived.

S.S. "ADOLF VON BAYER."

ALEXANDRIA, July 8th.

The German steamer *Adolf von Bayer* arrived last evening.

The fire which broke out among a consignment of copra in number four hold as been extinguished and the cargo is being discharged.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH SHIPS BUILT BY DUTCH.

ROTTERDAM FIRM'S CONTRACTS.

London, July 8th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir William Dawson, Mr. Sydney Webb said he understood a Rotterdam shipbuilding company had obtained contracts for building certain vessels for British owners. He concluded the fact that the Government were subsidizing the works on three of these vessels would account for any difference in price with British construction quotations.

LATEST CABLES.
LONDON CONFERENCE.
MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED.

Paris, July 9th.

While Anglo-French official quarters are most reticent, some newspapers guardedly indicate that the French proposal for a solution of the difficulty over the Reparations Commission is that an American delegate, as representative of this non-Allyed holders of German reparations bonds, should sit and vote with the Commission on the question of German defaults in the execution of the Dawes plan, thus neutralising the French President's casting vote.

The newspapers also hint that M. Herriot is raising the questions of interest Allied debts and security so far as these are affected by strategic railways and the Ruhr questions.

M. HERRIOT'S VIEW.

The Conference between Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot finished at 1.35 a.m. and will be resumed this morning. M. Herriot stated that the course of negotiations had been favourable and thinks they will result to-day in the drafting of the text of an agreement setting forth the French and British view concerning the execution of the Dawes report.

It is understood that as a result of the conversations the misunderstanding has been completely removed. The Premier has agreed to the suggestions to be made to the Allies in regard to the agenda of the Conference, but it is obvious that difficulties must be surmounted in regard to the creation of machinery for putting the Dawes Report into operation.

It is unanimously thought that M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald will agree to suggest to the Allies that certain outstanding questions should be referred to legal advisers, notably the most difficult question of procedure for declaring a default of Germany under the new conditions created by the Dawes Report. Obviously it is felt it is no good to have a repetition of the Ruhr situation.

British diplomatic quarters consider that what is wanted is to devise means to make it quite clear to France that the Reparations Commission remains to do its work, and also to make it clear to would-be investors that their investments are secured.

MR. MACDONALD IN PARIS.

Paris, July 8th.

Rarely has a British Premier had a more cordial reception in France than Mr. MacDonald. The vicinity of the railway station was densely crowded and the route to the British Embassy was lined by spectators cheering and shouting "Gold-Old Ramsay!" and "Vive MacDonald!"

The two Premiers conferred at the Quai d'Orsay for three hours, after which Mr. MacDonald said: "We are right in the middle of things."

TEXT OF BRITISH INVITATION.

London, July 8th.

The text of the British invitation to the London Conference has been issued in the form of a White Book, and substantially confirms the Rome report of a few days ago.

The invitations opens by referring to the unanimous Allied decision to adopt the Dawes report, consequently the informal discussions of the Allied Premiers will be centred on the exact measures to give effect to these recommendations, rather than upon the principles of the report. Thereafter it states that these recommendations will impose on Germany obligations altogether beyond what were laid down in the Peace Treaty. It will therefore be necessary that they be embodied in a formal document signed by the Powers responsible for the execution. If Germany is to give her assent, she must justifiably expect to receive as a counterpart to the obligations she is assuming a corresponding understanding that the economic and fiscal sanctions imposed on her shall be withdrawn.

It would be undesirable to give the instrument of agreement a form which would have the appearance of a treaty explicitly modifying the Treaty of Versailles. The most convenient form would be a protocol which might contain provisions covering the following points:

After this come the points mentioned in the Rome message of July 5th.

EARLIER CABLES.
THE WORLD'S SPORT.
HOME CRICKET.

CAMBRIDGE WIN VARSITY MATCH.

London, July 8th.

At the close of their innings against Oxford at Lords' Cambridge had scored 301 (Austin 51, and Enthoven 104). Guise took 4 for 18.

Oxford had replied with 153 for 4 (Guise 50, Blackie 18) when stumps were drawn.

Oxford were all out for 218. Cambridge then compiled 24 runs for the loss of one wicket.

Cambridge beat Oxford by nine wickets.

COUNTY GAMES.

At Tambridge Wells, Kent beat Sussex by 200. Kent compiled 190, Tate taking 7 for 48, and then 308 (Woolley 117). Sussex scored 180 and 118.

Surrey at Southend and Essex by five wickets. Essex scored 109, and 288 (Eastman 101). Surrey scored 108, and 200 for 5.

Middlesex led on the first innings against Yorkshire at Sheffield. Middlesex scored 338, and then 268 (Hendren 99 and Bruce 88 in the first knock). Yorkshire compiled 334, and 41 for 0.

Hampshire led on the first inning against Warwick at Birmingham. Hampshire scored 236 (Howell 73, not out), and then 236 for 4 (Mead 72, not out). Warwick compiled 226 (Parsons 108), and then 332 for 8, declared (Smith 104, Calthorpe 106).

Notts at Nottingham led on the first innings against Lancashire. Notts scored 299, and 141 for 9. Lancashire scored 267 (E. Tyldesley 72) and then 178.

Gloucester led on the first innings against Derby at Gloucester. Gloucestershire scored 317 (Smith 97, Salter 135) and 187 for 7, declared. Derby compiled 281, and 49 for 5.

Worcester beat Glamorgan at Swansea by four wickets. Worcester scored 222, and 93 for 6. Glamorgan compiled 186, and 138.

AMERICAN BASEBALL.

New York, July 9th.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Chicago, 10.

New York, 8; Chicago, 11.

Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 0.

Boston, 7; St. Louis, 8.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 6; New York, 11.

Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 8.

Chicago, 11; Brooklyn, 13.

Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 3.

Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

Pittsburgh, 9; Brooklyn, 5.

St. Louis, 15; Chicago, 7.

Philadelphia, 4; Cleveland, 0. (Game called in the seventh inning owing to rain).

Boston, 7; St. Louis, 8.

LATEST CABLES.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

Paris, July 8th.

There was a poor attendance at the stadium when the Olympic games were continued in hot weather. It was noteworthy that Le Gendre, who yesterday broke the world's long jump record with a leap of 25 feet, was not participating in the individual long jump, as he was not considered of a sufficient class to represent the United States therein, when entries were sent in. Le Gendre therefore confined his effort to the Pentathlon jump.

800M. (875YDS.).

D. Lowe (Britain)..... 1

Martin (Switzerland)..... 2

Enck (U.S.A.)..... 3

Time: 1min. 32.2-3secs.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.

Housser (U.S.A.)..... 1

Hartraft (U.S.A.)..... 2

Hills (U.S.A.)..... 3

Distance: 14.995m. (49ft. 2ins.).

LONG JUMP.

Hubbard (U.S.A.)..... 1

Gourdin (U.S.A.)..... 2

Hansen (Norway)..... 3

Distance: 7.45m. (24ft. 5ins.).

[E. O. Gourdin at Cambridge, U.S.A. in 1921 established a world's amateur record for the long jump by clearing 25ft. 3ins.]

EARLIER CABLES.

THE IRAQI BORDERS.

TURKEY OBJECTS TO LEAGUE'S INTERVENTION.

Constantinople, July 8th.

Replying to the British Note, the Government rejects the proposal to submit the Mosul question to the Council of the League of Nations, on the ground that the Treaty of Lausanne is not yet in force. It suggests that there be direct negotiations, being of opinion that these will yield better results.

ITALY AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
CO-OPERATIVE TREATY.

Prague, July 8th.

Under the treaty of co-operation, published here, Italy and Czecho-Slovakia pledge themselves to safeguard their common interests and maintain the integrity of the Treaty of Saint Germain, Trianon and Neuilly. The Treaty will be valid for five years, after which it shall be renewable.

LATEST CABLES.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MCADOO WITHDRAWS.

DEADLOCK AT AN END.

New York, July 9th.

A thrilling drama at last night's session of the Convention opened with Ralston's withdrawal and then Smith's conditional withdrawal. Lastly came McAdoo's epic performance. Like a man signing his own political death-warrant he took a stray piece of paper and the stub of a lead pencil and gitting on his bed scribbled the fateful letter releasing his delegates. He showed the letter to his wife, who readily approved. The letter was then read to the delegates, and brought bitter tears to the eyes of many women delegates, who for weeks had been marching, shouting, flag-waving, hymn-singing and praying for the success of McAdoo.

The violence of the struggle in the mind of McAdoo was indicated by his pathetic messages saying that he felt that if he withdrew his name from the Convention he would be betraying his trust to the people, yet he was not willing to contribute to the continuance of the hopeless deadlock. He would continue to fight for the principle and ideals of progressive democracy and righteousness and hoped the Democratic Party would always hold aloft the torch carried to such noble heights by the late Mr. Wilson.

THE 100TH BALLOT.

McAdoo refused Smith's offer to a joint withdrawal. The 95th ballot resulted in McAdoo securing 471 votes; Smith 367, and Davis 124.

McAdoo has released his delegates as the Convention continued voting in 99th ballot. The Convention was adjourned last night after the 100th ballot resulting as follows: Smith 351, Davis 203, McAdoo 190, Meredith 75.

EARLIER CABLES.

New York, July 8th.

The managers of Mr. Smith announced that he will withdraw from candidacy in the Democratic Convention provided Mr. McAdoo will withdraw. Mr. Ralston's candidacy has been withdrawn owing to his again refusing to accept nomination.

A feature of the latest ballots is the steady decline of Mr. McAdoo and rise of Mr. Ralston. The ninety-third ballot resulted—Mr. Smith 355, Mr. McAdoo 314, Mr. Ralston 195.

LATEST CABLES.

PRESIDENT'S SON'S DEATH.

BRITISH ROYALTY'S CONDOLENCES.

London, July 9th.

The King and Queen have forwarded to President and Mrs. Coolidge a message expressing heartfelt sympathy in their deep sorrow.

SAN PAULO INSURRECTION.

Washington, July 8th.

The American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro states that Brazilian Government troops have occupied San Paulo to-day.

Buenos Aires, July 8th.

The hundred and fifty were killed and 200 injured in the recent insurrection at San Paulo.

Rio de Janeiro, July 7th.

(Delayed).

Mutineers have entrenched themselves in the barracks at San Paulo and are besieged by the Federal troops. The Government is confident of quelling the movement in a short while. Complete orders reign elsewhere.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

RECALLED TO BERLIN.

New York, July 8th.

Mr. Houghton, the United States Ambassador to Germany, who arrived last week on two months' leave, is returning to Germany immediately, following conferences between President Coolidge and Mr. Hughes relating to Reparations.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANTON SALT TAX.

FOREIGN LEGATIONS, PROTEST TO WAICHAOPU.

Peking, July 9th.

The British, Japanese and French Legations have sent in another formal protest to the Waichiaopu regarding Sun Yat Sen's recent establishment at Canton of a Salt Administration. The Consular authorities at Canton have been instructed to do likewise. Hitherto the Salt Gabelle officials at Kwangtung, Yunnan and Szechuan have collected the revenues which for some years have been appropriated locally, but Sun Yat Sen has now turned out the salt staff.

SCOUT REVOLT IN PHILIPPINES.

PLOT TO FIRE MAGAZINE.

Manila, July 9th.

A plot to blow up the magazine at Cavite Navy Yard was discovered this morning. Filipino strikers are implicated. The situation is becoming increasingly serious.

San Roque, adjoining Cavite, has been quarantined for the purpose of avoiding clashes between 600 Filipino employees of the Navy Yard who are on strike and American sailors.

Major-General G. W. Readley, commanding the Philippine Islands, left for Manila this morning. It is reported from Baguio that another Scout Regiment is disaffected.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

Manila, July 8th.

The officers at Fort McKinley spent the night examining individually the disaffected Scouts and completed examining 100, of whom all but six expressed their willingness to return to duty.

There still remain nearly 500 to be examined to-day.

Similar investigations are being conducted at Corregidor and Sta. Barbara, but no report regarding these has yet been received.

The tension is notably less this morning.

Some Filipino privates of the Twelfth Medical Regiment at Fort McKinley this morning refused to perform their duty, but later they consented.

Sixty privates of the Fifty-Seventh Infantry who refused to change their attitude will be dishonorably discharged immediately.

Stotsenburg and Corregidor are reported quiet.

THE LEAGUE AND OPIUM.

CHINESE DELEGATES.

Peking, July 9th.

A full meeting of the Cabinet held this morning resolved to appoint Mr. Alfred Sze, Chu Chao-hsin and Wang Kuan-chi plenipotentiary delegates to the League of Nations Opium Committee.

KIDNAPPING CHARGE.

MAN REMANDED AT KOWLOON.

Before Mr. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistrate's, yesterday, Chan Yee was charged with kidnapping Chiu Shui Kang, the 15-year-old son of Chiu Kit Kang, a merchant, and also with the same offence against Chu Ying Wing, aged 12 years, the son of Li Luk Lin, a widow. It was stated in the charge that the object of the accused was to obtain ransom.

The case for remanded for a week.

THE PRINCE.

In this connection it is believed to be significant that the Prince of Wales has not been created a Knight of St. Patrick, though he wears the ribbons of the Order of the Garter and of the Thistle.

The only Royal Knight of St. Patrick at the present day is the Duke of Connaught, upon whom the Order was bestowed by Queen Victoria in 1893. As are now only twenty of these knights, as against the twenty-two provided for in the Statutes by which the Order is governed. Another suggestion regarding the future of the Order which is under consideration has already been brought under the consideration of the King is that it should be reconstituted on lines similar to those of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which is the decoration usually awarded to those who have rendered distinguished service in various parts of the Empire, with the exception of India.

This would mean that the Order of St. Patrick would be divided into various classes and would be available for comendation instead of for peers alone and moners instead of for peers and moners for those of non-Irish birth or descent who had rendered good service in the sister isle. An impressive religious service was observed at one time upon the formal investiture of knight. This service was, however, abolished with the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland when the office of Prelate and Registrar of the Order and the rule that the Chancellor of the Order, of St. Patrick must be an archbishop, were also abolished.

Every ton of freight that can be added to the cargo of an outgoing ship means a pro rata reduction of price on every ton brought back.—*Sir John Marriott, M.P.*

"We are drifting into financial port improvements, housing, electrical developments, etc., abroad at low rates of interest while forgetting similar projects at home.—*Mr. J. M. Keynes.*"

AMAZING MURDER BY MILLIONAIRES' SONS.

CONFESSIONS AT CHICAGO.

The New York correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* wrote on June 2nd:—

Two 19-year-old youths, Nathan Leopold, Junior, and Richard Loeb, sons of Chicago millionaires, have confessed that they kidnapped and murdered Jacob Franks, their 13-year-old neighbour and friend, for no other motive, "intellectual superiority" than to test their "intellectual superiority" by watching inferior minds vainly groping for a solution of the crime.

The millionaire parents of the youths are incredulous, and express their belief that their children were engaging in some wild and dangerous experiment in order to obtain another thrill in lives already rendered blasé by the rapid pace they have pursued. Armed with the confessions, however, the police declare that the youths committed the murder in order to satisfy their egomaniac which they had developed through their brilliant successes at the University of Michigan, where both of them graduated as the youngest members of their classes.

Jacob Franks, a young student at Harvard School in Chicago, was kidnapped and murdered ten days ago. Shortly afterwards his parents received demands by telephone and letter for \$2,000 ransom. Jacob's father was preparing to meet the demand when the naked body of water in a deep culvert beneath the railway tracks on the outskirts of Chicago, near the body of the police found a pair of spectacles which explained their presence by declaring that he often visited the swamp to study ornithology.

Leopold and Loeb presented strong alibi by declaring that they were out motoring in Leopold's car with girls on the afternoon of young Franks' disappearance, and the alibi was unshaken until Leopold's chauffeur declared that the Leopold motor was in the garage being repaired all day. Under severe questioning, the police declare, Leopold confessing that he and Loeb seven months ago planned to "murder somebody" in order to see what would be their "reaction." They admitted it is alleged, that their desire for a large sum of money also spurred them on, but they were confident that they were clever enough to cover up the crime so as to avoid any possibility of inferior intellects than their own tracing them. For months they had planned the crime in theory, and it worked out perfectly. When the time came to put the theory into practice they picked out the son of Julius Rosenwald, one of the wealthiest Jews in Chicago, as the victim, but they finally decided upon Franks, their neighbour. They engaged a motor-car and invited the victim to ride home from school.

When Franks saw he was not being taken home he protested, and one of his captives struck him on the head with a chisel, stuffed an acid-soaked rag in his mouth, and strangled him. The young men would have secured the ransom, despite Franks' death, had it not been for the action of a railway track-walker taking the unusual notion to walk through the culvert instead of over the tracks, and thus discovering the body early on the morning of the day after the murder. Leopold says he is not an extremist except intellectually. He has built a world of his own, unbound by morality or conventions, but he tries to accommodate himself to the world in which he lives.

KNIGHTS OF SAINT PATRICK.

ANCIENT ORDER TO BE ABOLISHED.

The death of the Earl of Enniskillen has once more brought into prominence the future of the Order of St. Patrick, of which he had been a knight since 1902, and it is anticipated that some official announcement on this subject will shortly be forthcoming. When Ireland was granted a measure of self-government the insignia of this Order, founded in 1783 by George III, were transferred from Dublin Castle to London, and at that time it was currently reported that the King had decided to make no further appointments, and that the Order would thus be allowed to lapse as the present knights died, as was the case some years ago with the now obsolete Order of Victoria and Albert.

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HORSE
CELLAR
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NO. 2
OF
THE
SPECIAL
THE
RING

THE
WHITE
HORSE
CELLAR
FROM
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Original
Recipe
9/6



THE
WHITE
HORSE
CELLAR
FROM
THE
Original
Recipe
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ALL THE WHISKY IN LONDON, as well as in every other large town, is supplied by the WHITE HORSE CELLAR, and it is the only one that can be relied upon as a STABLE COACH driver's whisky, and it is the only one that can be relied upon as a STABLE COACH driver's whisky, and it is the only one that can be relied upon as a STABLE COACH driver's whisky.

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S.S. "PEI-HO."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK
ANTWERP, HAVRE, BORDEAUX
and COGNAC, in connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that their
Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure
and Valuables are being landed and stored at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained immediately
after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on notice.
Intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, To-morrow requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining on board after
the 11th instant, at Noon, will be subject
to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 18th instant, or they will not be
recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on
Thursday, the 10th instant, at 10 a.m., by
Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Fine Insurance can be effected.

B. ROEDENUSER,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1924. 1957

S.S. "AMAZONE."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, COLIMBO, SAIGON, &c., connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Trunks and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the above Steamer Company, remaining unclaimed after the 14th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th instant, or they will not be cognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Co., P. & O. Agents. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSE,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1924. [994]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
HONG KONG MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TELMON"
herby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at "Consignee's" risk and subject to
the Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery
on Godown on and after 7th July.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice
be given prior to Steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on every Tuesdays and Fridays between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the
storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
be left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 14th July,
will be subject to Rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
the 14th July, or they will not be recognised.
Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1924. 1992

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addressed as follows: "

WIVES DIVORCED FOR
WASTE.
UNTAMABLE BEAUTIES OF
ASSYRIA.

The position of women, and the laws relating to marriage in Babylon 3500 years B.C., form the subject of an interesting article by Sir Flinders Petrie in *Ancient Egypt*, the publication of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt.

For the first time it is possible to compare the marriage laws of the Babylonians, the Assyrians, and the Hittites, owing to the triumph of Dr. Hrozya, who, with the financial help of the Czecho-Slovakian Government, has succeeded in obtaining and publishing hundreds of clay tablets written in the scarcely known Hittite language.

"The Assyrians had great trouble with the untruthfulness of the married women," writes Sir Flinders Petrie. "Theft from the house and gadding to friends were severely punished. If a wife stole from a house a value over five manas of lead her husband had to restore it, and crop her ears; if he would not, then the owner of the goods cropped her nose."

"If a married woman was found to be unfaithful to her husband, she was to be thrown into the river, but not bound; if he got out, he was further to be punished, as the husband punished the woman. If a wife went to see another woman in a distant house, without the owner knowing, he yet had to pay three and a half talents of lead, and her ears were cropped."

"If he did know of it he had to pay triple, and she disputed he was thrown into the river."

"If a husband found his wife with another man, he was at liberty to kill or mutilate them both."

"A scold or reviler was to be separated from her husband and children."

"If a man laid his hand on a woman he lost a finger, and if he kissed her his lower lip was cut off."

LAW COURTS.
The Assyrian law courts provided for all difficulties. If a married man "was living in his father-in-law's house, and his wife died he had the right to pick one of her sisters and marry her on the same dowry."

Divorce was for various causes, but always for a defect in the wife. In Babylon a wasteful wife could be called to account before the authorities and divorced. If the husband did not divorce her she had the option of becoming a servant to a second wife. An invalid wife had the same tragic option, or she could take her marriage portion and go home to her father.

The stern Assyrians were very particular about the veiling of women. All married women and their attendants had to appear in public veiled. Priestesses were also veiled if they were married, but otherwise had the head bare.

the slaves and sometimes had to go unveiled, and if one was caught in a veil the person, who detected the imposture had to take the woman to the palace gates, where he was given her clothes, while she received fifty blows and had asphalt poured on her head.

HARD LABOUR.

If any one saw her veiled and did not denounce her he received fifty blows, his arms and clothes were seized, his ears were cut, and he was given a month's hard labour!

Professor Petrie explains the severity of the Assyrians to their women in this

"These untamable beauties from less civilised tribes would naturally think of plundering a home rather than keeping it. The particularity of veiling for married women, and refusing it to all others agrees with this subjection of a barbarous and unruly element."

THE FALL OF THE FAN.
AN ELEGANCE OF LIFE NOW
PASSED AWAY.

Thus the *Daily Telegraph*: It is a rude and practical age. Our manners are not that repose which marked the people of yesterday and the day before. We disdain the elegances of life. We have no style. Our earnest modern women disdain the arts by which the fair seek to rule. And so we find the Master of the *Fauknmakers' Company* sorrowfully declaring that henceforth the only *fama* which the members of the Guild will deal with are those which rotate and ventilate.

...tells us that the pretty craft of the panmaker, the artist in ivory and chicken-
bone, horn and feather, has been killed
by foreign competition. No longer can
the Foreign Warden of the Guild seize,
as Queen Anne's charter to the Panmakers
provides, all foreign fans exposed for

in the cities of London and Westminster without the licence of the Company. So to those useful but less graceful articles, the ventilating fans, the Guild must needs confine its attention. Foreign cheap labour may have done its part in making the British fanmaker but, we

cannot hold the British woman guiltless. The chivalry of the Master has persuaded me to make excuses for her which she does not deserve. It is notorious that the conduct of the Inn is a lost art—that should our brisk Amazons know of sliding behind a fan or looking over it of

ing it to rebuke a man's presumption or
icked wit? The vision is grotesque.
every age its own qualities. Our
ilies have a hundred excellences which
ould make their grandmothers gasp and
re. But she who is an athlete who dare
all that may "become a man in work

play, cannot have the airs of Lady Mazarine or the graces of Billamant. The golden age of the fan was brief in England. Fans there have been, as the titled Assyrians of the Museum remind us for uncounted centuries. We find in the early VIIIth centuries among them and the

Elizabethan poets talk about them; but a traveller of that time thought it necessary to explain that people in hot countries used fans to cool their faces, it

(Continued at foot of next column).

VISITORS AT HOTELS

HUNGKONG HOTEL.

Miss H. Thompson	Mr S. P. Leigh
Argent	Mr E. Laddell
Mr M. Arnau	Mr Colbourne Little
Mr W. H. Batscheler	Mr Lougaud
Mr R. C. W. Behrend	Mr K. Luelt
Mr E. R. Bellios	Mr B. Markham
Mr W. B. Birbeck	Mr P. Mason
Mr L. T. Blackburn	Miss Marchmont
Mr N. Blumenthal	Mr G. H. Mitchell
Mr W. H. Bonine	Mr C. H. Montagu
Baron A. Bruns	Mr R. S. Moore
Mr A. W. Grahaun	Capt. M. Moralla
Brown	Dr J. Morrison
Mr Chen Wen	Mr R. L. Morton
Mr B. D. Davies	Mr Molt
Mr F. M. Davis	Mr J. D. Mueller
Mr M. Dewett	Mr & Mrs W. S. H.
Mr Dih Zan Ling	Mitteleich
Mr B. A. Dorian	
Mr & Mrs W. A. R.	
Douglas	
Mr J. L. Durand	Dr Th. Nagel
Mr & Mrs Fitzroy	Mrs Oliver
Mr G. F. Gardner	Mr C. L. Oswald
Dr R. E. Gill	Mr & Mrs J. Parsons
Mr K. G. Gillschmidt	Mr R. H. Porman
Mr A. J. M. Goumes	Mrs A. C. Peiersen
Mr V. Goulboun	Mr J. M. Poivat
Mr & Mrs J. Goult	Mr M. J. Quist
Mr A. A. Gordon	Mr Quon Loy and
Mr J. Grier	daughter
Mr R. W. Grutz	Mr & Mrs W. E.
Mr John Scott Hartson	Roberts
Mr & Mrs C. E.	Mr P. Rosenthal
Hartford	Mr A. H. Rowe
	Mr H. Schaubel
Mr E. Hausermann	Mrs E. Score
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Mr W. A. Bennett	Mr J. McDonald
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r C. H. Haslewood
r J. Jack
r C. Marshall

Mr H. Ross
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Mrs C. Stringer and
child
Mrs G. Tulloch
Mr H. Wilson
Mr & Mrs W. Young

ON SALE,
HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1923.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE 85.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

ems likely that the instrument had not
one far beyond the Court in England.
ne Fanmakers' Company obtained its
arter at the beginning of the eigh-
enth century. But that time the fan
as as necessary to a fine lady as con-

sation, and a good deal more necessary than reading and writing. We know from Addison's jests how elaborate was the drill of the fan. The signals of the mapophore are clumsy and complex compared with those with which the Belindas and Angelicas teased their admirers and

checked their rivals. These pleasant
rings, no doubt, are still performed by
the fair. But with what a difference!
the golden age of the fan, to be a
man was an art.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Ports in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G.241-5, G.3420, G.3440

IYO MARU (Direct Nagasaki) ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Saturday, 30th Aug.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 30th July

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

DURBAN MARU ... Monday, 18th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Second half Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKETOTO MARU ... Monday, 4th Aug.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 28th Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Thursday, 10th July
MORIOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 29th July

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MOJI MARU ... Friday, 18th July
OSAKA MARU ... Wednesday, 30th July

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 17th July

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKITA MARU (Omitting Shanghai) ... Thursday, 10th July
WAKASA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th July
KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 16th July

For further information, apply to—

Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2425.

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Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

O. S. K.			
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION			
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore.			
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.			
"ATLAS MARU"	Friday,	11th July.	
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore.			
Colombo, Durban and Capetown.			
"PANAMA MARU"	Monday,	11th Aug.	
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.			
"ANUR-MARU" (Calls at Penang)	Sunday,	30th July.	
"ALPS MARU" (Calls at Penang)	Monday,	4th Aug.	
BANGKOK, SAIGON via SINGAPORE.			
"KISHU MARU"	Friday,	1st Aug.	
CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.			
"HAGUE MARU"	Saturday,	26th July.	
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.			
"MANILA MARU"	Wednesday,	13th Aug.	
NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.			
"HAVRE MARU"	Beginning of July.		
JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokkaichi and Nagoya.			
"INDO MARU"	Tuesday,	15th July.	
"ALTAI MARU"	Tuesday,	15th July.	
"MANILA MARU"	Wednesday,	15th Aug.	
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.			
"KAISO MARU"	Sunday,	13th July	
"AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday,	20th July	
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.			
"KOTSU MARU"	Thursday,	17th July.	
TAKAO & KEELUNG.			
"KISHU MARU"	Saturday,	16th Aug.	
For further particulars please apply to—			
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1924

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Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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concentrate. Never allow your mind to wander during the rally, for if you do, you are almost certain to be caught. Keep your attention steadily fixed on the ball until the end of the rally.

ly.

INDO CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS		SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Friday,	11th July, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Saturday,	12th July, 7 a.m.
MANILA	"TUESSANG"	Saturday,	12th July, 1 p.m.
ROBE	"HOESANG"	Sunday,	13th July, 7 a.m.
"HANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOESANG"	Sunday,	13th July, 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tuesday,	15th July, 1 p.m.
HANGKOW via SWATOW	"KWAI SANG"	Tuesday,	16th July, 3 p.m.
"TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"WAH-ING"	Wednesday,	16th July, 10 a.m.
& SHANGHAI	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday,	16th July, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"LEESANG"	Saturday,	19th July, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"SUISANG"	Saturday,	19th July, 3 p.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"NAM SANG"	Monday,	21st July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"MAOSANG"	Friday,	1st Aug., 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN			

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TELEPHONE No. CENTRAL 215

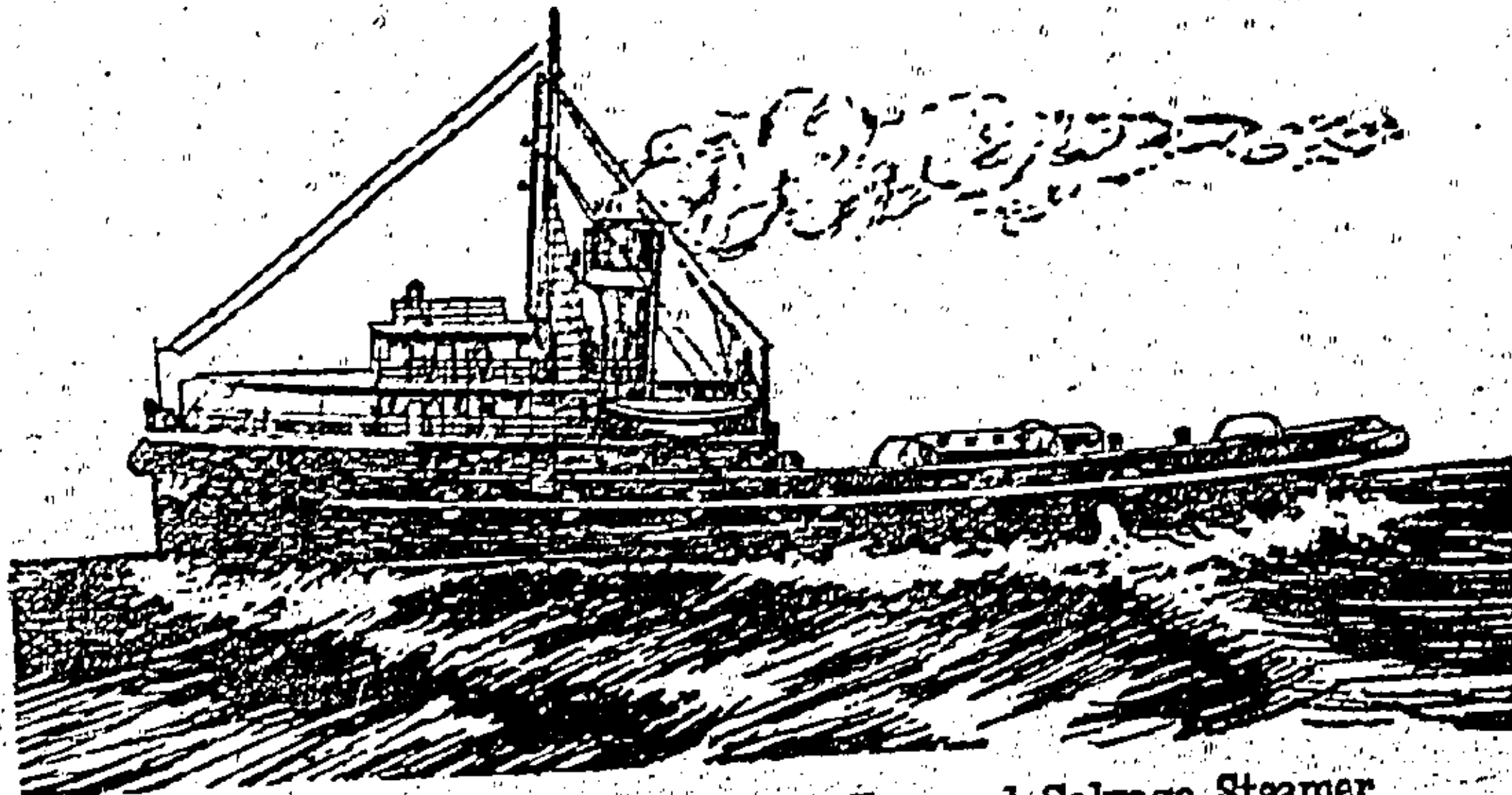
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		London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.	

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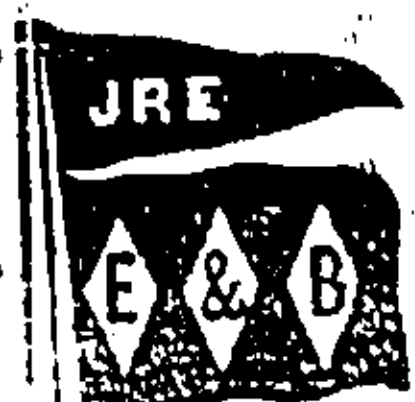
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PASSENGER SERVICE."CITY OF LAHORE" 20th Oct Shanghai and Japan
"CITY OF LAHORE" 7th Dec Marseilles, London, etc.

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S.S. "TITAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 31st July.
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PORTHOS	—	—	20th July
AMAZONE	—	—	3rd Aug.
ANGKOR	—	—	17th Aug.
AZAY LE RIDEAU	19th June	21st July	31st Aug.
PAUL LEON	3rd July	4th Aug.	14th Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	17th July	1st Sept.	25th Sept.

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(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARMALA"	9,088	12th July, Noon	Mars, L'don. & A'warp.
"MALWA"	10,941	28th July	do.
"SEYPORE"	5,318	29th July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	5th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	9th Aug.	Mars, London & Antwerp
"SIKILIA"	8,813	22nd Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay
"NAGOYA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	Mars, L'don. & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	6,854	30th Aug.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	4th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,113	6th Sept.	Mars, L'don. & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	11,430	20th Sept.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,896	2nd Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	8,963	4th Oct.	Mars, L'don. & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,840	1st Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	10,941	15th Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	8,088	29th Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	10,902	13th Dec.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,097	27th Dec.	do.
"KALYAN"	11,089	10th Jan., 1925	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TANDA"	6,858	28th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	6,848	18th Aug.	do.
"TALMA"	10,940	29th Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"MASTERN"	4,000	4th Aug.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ARAFURA"	3,000	1st Oct.	Sydney & Melbourne.

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The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"DEVANHA"	8,092	11th July, D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MIRZAPORE"	6,715	15th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SIKILIA"	8,813	29th July	Shanghai.
"TAKADA"	6,848	28th July	Moji & Kobe.
"NAGOYA"	10,902	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,113	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	8th Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,113	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,940	9th Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	11,430	22nd Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
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"KALYAN"	9,097	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	11,089	29th Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,113	13th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,113	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,113	10th Jan., 1925	do.

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Leave Hongkong 12th July
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departures
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"CHINESE"	On 10th July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 10th July, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LIOWH"	On 12th July, 1 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th July, 2 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 15th July, Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 15th July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 15th July, 2 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 20th July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"TIAN"	On 22nd July, 2 p.m.
WATWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd July, 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow) and extending to Peking, Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tientsin). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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"TAIYUAN"	8th July	11th July, Noon
"CHANGSHA"	25th July	2nd August

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S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails about 3rd August.
S.S. "LACONIA"	...	Sails about 18th August.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "GERANIA"	...	Sails about 25th July.
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	...	Sails about 8th August.
S.S. "BRENTA"	...	Sails about 23rd August.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	Sails about 6th September.

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S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 10th July

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